

Begin Investigation of Unessential Industries

Director Gifford, of the Council of National Defence, Organizes Sub-Committee to Prevent Waste of Coal on Plants Not Doing War Work

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Walter S. Gifford, director of the Council of National Defence, to-day organized a sub-committee of the War Industries Board to devote its attention exclusively to a study of the question of non-essential industries. This is necessary, it was stated at the Council of Defence, because it has become manifest that a serious shortage of industrial coal will develop during the winter months and it will be necessary to exercise fuel priority to curtail the operations of industries not essential to the conduct of the war. This will be the only way, it is stated, to insure an adequate fuel supply during the winter for factories working on government contracts.

While various advisory bodies associated with the conduct of the war have already expressed opinions regarding the policy the government should pursue in connection with non-essential industries, nothing final or definite has yet been worked out either by the War Industries Board or the fuel administration, the two government organizations most concerned with the problem.

A tentative list of non-essential industries which has the informal endorsement of the Council of National Defence and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now before Fuel Administrator Garfield. This list includes only industries which may be classified exclusively in the luxury category. Just what industries are on the list Dr. Garfield declines to make public at this time.

A Delicate Situation

The determination of non-essential industries promises to develop one of the most disagreeable situations which the government's war machine has yet had to deal with. The problem is not merely a matter of eliminating luxury industries. A number of establishments that are in a way useful to the war programme, it is pointed out by officials, may be put out of business because their location makes it uneconomical to ship fuel or other raw materials to them. Other factories will be curtailed to release their skilled workmen to more important war work.

The situation is bound to develop most serious objections from the establishments affected, with the usual charge of favoritism and politics, officials anticipate. For this reason, it is expected, it will be the policy of the government to proceed slowly, giving each industry which comes under the ban an opportunity to readjust its affairs before the curtailing order becomes effective.

The government war machine, as at present organized, it was admitted in high official circles to-day, is totally incapable of handling the question of industrial priority on an intelligent or efficient basis. Authority is still so distributed that it is impossible to head up government business along any one line. There is no central coordinating body since the Council of Defence has degenerated into a mere advisory or-

ganization without power to do anything, except express opinions.

Team Work Lacking

The resulting lack of team work has become too pronounced, it is said, to escape the attention of the President. Moreover, other high officials, including Secretary of War Baker, who not so long ago were unalterably opposed to changing the government's purchasing organization, are now conceding that something must be done to secure an approximation of coordinated action in the further prosecution of the war programme.

"We have a condition here in Washington, as far as the business side of the war is concerned, that is not unlike that which is now urging a single command on the Western front," said a high official to-day.

Asked for a remedy, he said: "I do not believe that the President or his advisers are yet ready to follow the procedure found necessary in England, that is, the creation of a department of munitions with full power to handle government purchases, priority and labor problems. However, I believe this will be inevitable after the war has gone another six months."

"Meantime, it would not be surprising to me if the President organized a war council which would bring into frequent conference with him the men who are handling the great war-making departments of the government, for example, Secretaries Baker, Daniels, McAdoo and Houston, Herbert C. Hoover, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator Vance McCormick, chief of the War Trade Board; Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Director Gifford of the Council of National Defence. By bringing these men together for frequent personal counsel with the President and with each other the government war machine could be made to proceed without that friction and working at cross purposes now caused by the ignorance in one department of what another equally important department is doing."

Bavarian Educator Urges Peace Demand

Geneva "Journal" Publishes Details of Austrian Assembly That Angered Berlin

LONDON, Nov. 13 (by mail).—The "Journal de Geneve" is publishing details of the meeting to urge peace which was held in Vienna, July 17, and which adopted a resolution calling on the Austrian government to initiate peace negotiations at once.

Among those present were Prince Charles von Auersperg, Prince von Thurn, Count Mensdorf, Professor Lamasch and Herr Elmsner, president of the Austrian Supreme Court of Justice. Professor Forster, of the University of Munich, Bavaria, whose hostility to the German government is well known, was among the speakers. He denounced the Prussian doctrine of force, and declared the powers which began the war must make efforts to end it immediately.

Strauss on War Trade Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The personnel of the new war trade board was completed to-night by the appointment by Secretary McAdoo of Albert S. Strauss, of New York, an expert on foreign exchange problems, to represent to the Treasury. Mr. Strauss has been assisting Secretary McAdoo in an advisory capacity on foreign exchange, serving without pay.

Caproni, With Ten, Flies 322 Miles

Italian 'Plane Makes Trip From Mineola to Langley Field in Four Hours

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 13.—Lieutenant Silvio Rosnati, Italian aviator, arrived at Langley Field, from Mineola, Long Island, at 2:43 o'clock this afternoon, with nine passengers in his Caproni biplane. The flight of 322 miles was completed in four hours and twenty minutes.

Eight of the passengers were members of the United States military service. One of them, Captain Hamilton H. Salmon, Jr., who is assigned to the aviation field at Mineola, acted as alternate pilot.

The other seven were Lieutenant Commander C. A. Davis, U. S. N., for the Ordnance Department; Captain William P. Willets, Lieutenant Edward B. Hager, A. E. Simonin and Harold E. Watson and Louis E. Neidstadt and William J. Blackman, private, who acted as mechanics. It was the fourth attempt at the flight. Previous starts had been frustrated by adverse weather conditions. Motor troubles which had developed Saturday were obviated by the installation of a new motor.

To-day the weather was ideal for flying. It was cold at the altitude at which the Caproni made the trip and the aviators arrived here stiff and numb, despite their wool and leather sheathing.

London Press Praises Wilson's Labor Speech

"Says the Right Thing at the Right Time," Declares "Morning Post"

LONDON, Nov. 13.—"The Morning Post" to-day pays a tribute to President Wilson, saying: "We wish some of our own ministers would acquire President Wilson's knack of saying the right thing at the right time."

The newspaper goes on to say that President Wilson's Buffalo address, although simple in form, was irresistible in its effect. It adds that Premier Lloyd George, who in his Paris speech "made a well-justified if rather a daring contrast between rhetoric and reality, might have illustrated his point from the utterances of President Wilson, who has the rare gift of touching realities in a phrase—a gift that is peculiar to true leadership."

Referring to pacifists, "The Morning Post" says President Wilson has done more to discredit their ways than any other influence. "He has given not only to his own countrymen, but to all the Allies," says the newspaper, "just the forthright and unflinching lead they needed—a lead he always renews unflinchingly. It is most needed. As we said before, President Wilson is a good man to go tiger hunting with."

"The Daily Mail," commenting on the President's Buffalo speech, says it deserves a high place in the literature of liberty.

"There has been nothing more impressive since the United States entered the war," says "The Daily Mail," "than the attitude and demeanor of American labor. The working men and women of the United States have displayed the practical patriotism which is the supreme test and proof of American earnestness and American unity."

Wilson's Labor Message to Be Distributed in Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson's speech to the American Federation of Labor is to be printed in various languages and distributed throughout Europe.

Luncheon for U. S. Envoys

PARIS, Nov. 12.—(Delayed.)—Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Minister of Missions Abroad, to-day gave a luncheon in honor of the American Congressional party. Senator Pichon dwelt upon the friendly relations between France and the United States, and expressed the hope that more representatives would visit the country.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, in proposing a toast to the United States, which he characterized as "the greatest democracy in the world," said that America and France were fighting together with their allies for the liberty of the world, and that France was prepared to sacrifice half her population, if necessary. Representative Dill, of Washington, responding with a toast to France, declared that America was entering into the struggle with her full power and resources, and that she was prepared to continue until German militarism was completely destroyed.

The Congressional party will be received to-morrow by President Poincaré. A luncheon given by Premier Poincaré will also be one of the day's occurrences.

Wilson Believed to Favor Unionizing of All Labor

Speech at Buffalo Interpreted as a Warning to Employers—Control of Workers Through Organizations Thought To Be His Plan

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Representatives of the business organizations of the country now here in Washington express their dissatisfaction with the President's speech in Buffalo.

These men have been in the habit of sitting in the corridors of the Willard and the Shoreham hotels and telling every one who would listen, "We must have conscription of labor," or "We must have a labor dictator." Others of the same point of view have held private meetings in New York and elsewhere and resolved to the same effect, after deploring the weakness of the Administration and its lack of policy with regard to labor.

To all such the speech is an answer. Indeed, a good many shrewd people here think that the object the President had in going to Buffalo and telling the labor convention that he liked to lay his mind alongside that of Mr. Gompers as one that knew how to pull in harness was not so much to strengthen Mr. Gompers against the radicals in his organization as to let the business interests of the country know where the Administration stood in regard to union labor.

To Deal With Labor

In One Vast Body

The speech had that effect, anyway. One of the representatives of an employers' organization here said to-day: "I wonder if it would be too late for us (the employers) to organize for ourselves the 99 per cent of unorganized labor and beat the unions to it." He didn't act as if he thought he had hit upon a bright and practicable idea. What is really expected is that the unions, under the influence of war conditions and with the approval of the Administration, will gather in that unorganized 99 per cent, so that the government may deal with labor in one vast body.

The Administration has announced no policy. The President's speech indicated none, except vaguely that certain "instrumentalities" would be created. But it is a most extraordinary thing for a President to journey to Buffalo to express his admiration of a labor leader's "patriotic courage," "large vision" and "statesmanlike sense of what should be done" and indicate his intention "to pull in harness with him."

In a recent dispatch I pointed out that both industrial and political exigencies would lead Mr. Wilson to take a radical position in regard to organized labor. This speech, an extraordinary one for a President, is a further step in that direction. It is a chief executive ever accorded any such recognition to a labor leader, is the beginning.

British Mission

Volunteers Advice

There are other evidences. Sir Stephen Kent, of the British Ministry of Munitions; Captain Asquith, son of the ex-Premier of England, and other public men familiar with the British industrial situation are traveling about the country interviewing employers and employees, explaining the British method of dealing with both the concessions that both sides have made since the war began, and doing their utmost to exist in this country in both labor and capital.

The view of this British party is that we shall only solve our labor problem as the British have solved theirs—through the extension of the unions to include all labor, and then through the control of labor by means of these universal unions. Sir Stephen Kent and his associates are an indication of a valuable work, and it is difficult to escape the conviction that their view of what is necessary is agreeable to the Administration.

Members of the Administration, of the capitalist class, conservative by association, repeat this view, condemn the unreasonable attitude of employers, express great sympathy with labor, and say that it has not had fair treatment from capital in the past. It is necessary to dwell upon such indications as

these, for the Administration has not announced a policy and probably will avoid announcing one. The situation is too ticklish.

But taking everything together, especially the President's allusion to working in harness with Mr. Gompers, it is safe to say that the Administration would welcome an extension of the labor unions, to be followed by their control in practically all ways and to somewhat the extent England controls them. Certainly, we are not likely to see a dictator of labor nor conscription of labor.

Conditions Different Than in England

Perhaps general unionization would be the best way out of a difficult situation, if general unionization within the time available should prove to be possible. But conditions here and in England differ vastly. When the war broke out the unions had on their rolls in England practically all laborers. Here only 10 per cent of labor is unionized. There capital was used to unionism. Here it is Bourbon and irreconcilable. If by a policy, then, one means something that is workable within the time in which one is required, President Wilson's going to Mr. Gompers is a dramatic step, but is it a policy? At any rate, it does not bring us near the end of the long chase. There is a long and difficult period ahead.

The instrumentalities which will be created, according to the President, will probably improve the existing situation, but they will not bring about a working agreement between government labor and capital such as exists in England. Speaking of instrumentalities, there are now, I believe, eight in Washington dealing with labor in different departments, working at cross purposes for the most part—indeed, two in one department—covering very much the same ground more or less in antagonism to each other.

British Capital and Labor Bury Quarrels To Win, Says Envoy

England's industrial mobilization was described last night by Sir Stephen Kent, Director General of the British Ministry of Munitions, at a dinner given by the United Engineering Societies at Delmonico's for the special mission representing the Ministry of Munitions. He declared that since the establishment of the munitions ministry there had not been a strike, and expressed his conviction that already British plants were replacing the guns lost on the Italian front.

"Labor unions and the men who were not allied with trades unions entered into the spirit of the emergency," he said, "and set out at once to show their loyalty to the nation. In handling the labor problem we proceeded to bring about a clean and just working agreement between the workers and the employers. The latter were limited in the matter of profits and the former were assured that their working scale would not be placed below that which prevailed before the outbreak of the war."

"The result has been that we never had to abandon an offensive on our part for lack of continuity of our supplies. We have impressed upon the employer the need—nay, the wisdom—of encouraging skilled laborers and mechanics. Every gun, aeroplane, tank and motor is a great credit to the front is accompanied by skilled workmen. It is for this reason that we have encouraged the skilled workman, and we point with pride to the fact that there has not been a strike since the outbreak of the war."

"To be sure, there is a penalty attached to the act of striking during the war, but it must be said that there never has been an instance of discontent. On the other hand, a penalty is imposed upon any employer who tries to bribe a skilled mechanic from employment in an engineering plant engaged on government work."

Will proceed with war, financial and economic legislation

The address state Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Foreign Minister, who retired from the government after the defeat of the monarchical coup and advent of Premier Tzu Chi-jai, and who was greeted by the revolutionary government at Canton as its Foreign Minister, has repudiated the appointment.

Several other persons selected for Cabinet positions in the revolutionary government, including the War and Navy heads, have declined to be associated with the revolt, remaining loyal to the Peking government.

House Pleased With War Mission Work

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Colonel E. M. House, head of the American mission, called the members to a conference to-day and received reports on the progress of their deliberations with their British colleagues. He expressed himself pleased with the splendid spirit of cooperation manifested.

The reports showed the discussions had accomplished much in overcoming the difficulties heretofore caused by long-range conversations. Colonel House's callers to-day included Lord Northcliffe and Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice. In the afternoon Colonel House lunched with former Premier Asquith.

Lloyd George Returns After Allied Council

LONDON, Nov. 13.—David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, returned to-day from the Continent, where he had been attending the Inter-Allied conference. Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by Elpheros Venizelos, the Greek Premier. They were met at the station by Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Guilty of Aiding German

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—Albert Orth, publisher of the "Deutsche Zeitung," of Charleston, S. C., was convicted in the Federal Court here to-day of aiding a German prisoner to escape from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Now open on the Sixth Floor, Exclusive Models in

Chauffeurs' Livery for Town Cars

In Claret, Green, Brown, Blue and Black



These liveries are the product of a highly specialized tailoring organization devoted exclusively to the production of motor apparel of an unusually high order. Each uniform is made of All-Wool Cloth, and tailored throughout in a manner that will appeal to the most critical motor car owner.

Suits \$55
Overcoats .. \$60 to \$75



Daniels Announces Important Progress Against Submarine

Declares Foreign Authorities Have High Praise for American Ideas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Important progress has been made in the problem of locating submarines, after which their destruction is a comparatively simple matter, Secretary Daniels said to-day in a statement discussing the 40,000 separate suggestions, plans or models of devices submitted to the Naval Consulting Board since the United States entered the war against Germany.

"The idea that the submarine will be overcome by a miraculous invention is not now seriously considered," the Secretary said.

"The more intimate knowledge the civilian obtains on this subject the more convinced he is that the submarine can be conquered by persistently hunting him down the weapon of which he is most afraid."

Armed Service Best

"This is the armed service boat, equipped with all the latest scientific devices and typified in the modern torpedo boat destroyers. Foreign naval authorities have frankly stated their admiration of the degree of perfection of American designs."

"In regard to the protection of ships against torpedo attacks, the undeniable evidence of recent months of submarine activity has demonstrated that the immunity of a vessel depends very largely upon its speed and manœuvring ability. There is a possibility that some artificial means of protecting cargo-carrying vessels may have so many suggestions on so many duplicate inventions been presented to the board."

The Secretary said that the thought of submarine defence may be subdivided in three groups:

1) Methods to accomplish the destruction of submarines, involving detection and destruction after detection.

2) Means of avoiding submarine attack, involving instructions for merchant vessels, proper handling of vessels, camouflage, smoke screens and other confidential information known to American naval authorities.

3) Protection of ships against torpedo hits.

All Carefully Examined

All of the 40,000 suggestions submitted have received careful consideration, Mr. Daniels said, and much valuable aid has been given to various branches of the war service. Many proposals, however, have been found to be impractical, largely due to the failure of inventors properly to inform themselves of certain fundamental principles.

The Naval Consulting Board and the Navy Department have prepared and are giving free distribution to pamphlets which give general information to inventors so that they may avoid acting upon misconceptions as to fundamental principles, with consequent waste of effort.

Newport Commandant to Ask Daniels's Aid in War on Vice

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 13.—Captain Henry F. Bryan, commandant of the 2d Naval District, announced to-day that he could get no help from either the State of Rhode Island or the City of Newport in cleaning up alleged centres of immorality outside the naval station here, and that he would report the situation to Secretary Daniels.

Sentries are on duty outside many places which naval officers consider dangerous to the welfare of their men as a result of an investigation made last spring by Secretary Daniels. Where guards have been withdrawn because of apparent improvement in conditions naval officers have since found it advisable to replace them.

American Toys to Replace German in Xmas Stockings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There will be no shortage of toys to fill the stockings of American children this Christmas, despite the almost complete absence of the familiar "Made in Germany" kind.

An announcement to-day by the Department of Commerce said American manufacturers had developed an industry that not merely could supply home demands, but export surplus—something never before known in the American toy trade.

Take a Look At The New Saks Town Ulsters

For the man-about-town the new Saks "Town" Ulsters are great! As smart as the crack of a whip, military in their bearing, with more grace of line than any other Ulsters ever had. Warmer than a regular overcoat and fit to wear on any occasion—whether it be business or pleasure.

"Ulster" to most men simply suggests a long loose overcoat, but once you have seen a Saks "Town Ulster" you will realize that Saks have put more meaning into that particular word than any other shop ever knew how. We consider them the most practical of all Winter overcoats for Metropolitan men—and our best contribution to this season's overcoat styles.

Tailored in warm Fleecy Woolens that are the choicest we've seen in years, in a variety of distinctive colorings such as few men have ever had the pleasure of choosing from.

Prices \$25 to \$65

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

ISN'T IT?

Buying machine-made clothes when you can buy hand-tailored clothes for the same money is about as sensible as buying yesterday morning's paper this morning, or hanging up a 1917 almanac on January 1st next, or kissing your wife's picture when your wife is present!

Why spend your money or your affections on replicas, when it costs you no more to get the real thing?

Men's Ready for Service

Suits and Overcoats . . \$25 to \$60
London Overcoats . . \$26 to \$60

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

FROM France for America's Christmas—the most exquisite creations of the glove-maker's art, made in our Grenoble factories. From America for our boys in France and in the service everywhere—Christmas gifts of comfort, the warmest, sturdiest gloves American ingenuity can devise.

More than 150 styles to choose from, for men, women and children.

FOR WOMEN

Perfect-fitting French kid semi-dress gloves, in the smartest new colors, 2.50. Evening gloves of specially selected white French *Nationale* kid, 2.75. Street gloves of cleanable Cape, 2.50; of Mocha, 2.75 and 2.50.

FOR MEN

Tan Cape, the ideal glove for all-round wear, 2.50 and 3.00. Gray Mocha, extra-heavy, 3.00; wool lined 4.00 and 5.00. Natural Buck, superb quality, 3.50. White kid evening gloves, 2.50. For motor-ing—Reindeer with fur lining, 8.50; Buck with fur lining, 7.50.

FOR THE SOLDIER OR SAILOR

Gloves that keep out cold, wind and wet. Tan Cape, wool lined, with extra deep wrist to serve as warm wristlet, 5.00. Black waterproofed horsehide gauntlet gloves, wool lined, 6.00—or one-finger mitts, wool lined, 4.50. All have adjustable wrist straps. 17 other styles for the aviator, ambulance driver and every boy in every branch of the service.

Only 6 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Avenue

(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)